

is calling attention to these things merely because he hopes to defeat statehood thereby. That is the standard excuse in Hawaii for doing nothing about communism. It is the regular practice to excuse official tolerance for Communists on the ground that the Communist issue has been raised by the opponents of statehood and therefore it cannot be of any importance.

I hope that will not be the reaction in Hawaii to these comments of mine. Just to give one more example, there has recently come into my hands a copy of the letterhead of the Hawaii Chapter of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc. Among the names listed on the sponsoring committee, I find the name of Jack Hall. For the information of the Senate, Jack Hall went to Hawaii as a Communist organizer in the late 1930's and is still exceedingly active. He is now regional director of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in the Territory. He is sometimes spoken of as the Communist leader there. The House Un-American Activities Committee developed a full record of his activities in the hearings last year.

Now, of course, I do not suppose that Jack Hall's presence on the sponsoring committee of the Society for Crippled Children will hurt the crippled children any. What is difficult for me to understand is why such an organization should find it necessary to include persons like Jack Hall on its sponsoring committee. No doubt, the Hawaii Chapter of the society hopes for contributions from members of the ILWU in Hawaii, and no doubt it felt it should have a sponsoring committee broadly representative of the community, but surely there must be some place where the line should be drawn. Certainly the various charitable organizations in the 48 States do not find it necessary to include notorious Communists on their sponsoring committees in order to secure community support for their activities. On the contrary, I do not know of any charitable organization in the 48 States which would stoop to such tactics. If it did, it would lose far more than it would gain.

During the last few weeks, I have received quite a little flood of letters from residents or former residents in Hawaii applauding me for my fight against communism there, and expressing their concern about the situation. Some of them are against statehood. Some of them are for statehood, but all are concerned about the apparent tolerance of communism and about the apparent willingness to accept Communists as good citizens until they are convicted of something. I suggest in all sincerity that that tolerance is not the proper attitude, and I strongly feel that those who support statehood for Hawaii would make more progress in their efforts if they devoted more attention to doing a real clean-up job on communism in Hawaii instead of castigating Butler for calling attention to this serious situation.

[From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin of March 14, 1951]

#### ARENA, ILWU AIDE, DROPPED FROM FULL EMPLOYMENT BODY

An ILWU official has been dropped from Governor Stainback's full employment committee because he was one of the "reluctant 39" witnesses before the congressional Un-American Activities Committee.

Governor Stainback's office directed the removal of Ernest Arena late Tuesday after Mr. Arena's status was called to its attention.

He had been serving on the board since November.

There was no official explanation as to how he came to be appointed in the first place—7 months after he had defied the committee.

But an official report said that membership on the committee is "by organization" and

the ILWU had suggested his name to the labor department, which in turn passed it on to the Governor.

#### TONER'S HAND SEEN

Edward P. Toner, leader of an anti-Communist drive among the stand-pat Democrats, figured in the dismissal move.

He addressed a letter Tuesday to President Truman and other national Democratic officials criticizing the Governor for the selection. "If this doesn't stink to high heaven, I don't know what does," the Toner letter said.

Mr. Toner also spoke out against the rumored appointment of Mr. Stainback to the Territorial Supreme Court after he leaves the governorship.

#### RECESS

Mr. McFARLAND. I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 9 minutes p. m.) a recess was taken until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 3, 1951, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 2 (legislative day of March 26), 1951:

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Richard D. Searles, of Arizona, to be Under Secretary of the Interior, vice Oscar L. Chapman.

##### IN THE COAST GUARD

The following-named persons to be chief boatswains in the United States Coast Guard:

Ronald S. Jacobs  
Norman A. Cooper

The following-named person to be a chief machinist in the United States Coast Guard:

Alford C. Atkinson

The following-named person to be a chief ship's clerk in the United States Coast Guard:

John A. Williamson

The following-named person to be a chief electrician in the United States Coast Guard:

Peter S. Fredriksen, Jr.

The following-named person to be a chief pharmacist in the United States Coast Guard:

Gerard A. Hearn

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1951

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, by whose mercies we are spared and by whose power we are sustained, we are coming unto Thee in this sacred moment of prayer encouraged by many blessed memories and experiences of Thy great love and goodness, transcending all our needs and our unworthiness.

Grant that as we again enter upon tasks and responsibilities, which are far

beyond our own finite wisdom and strength, and the fallibility of human judgment, we may have our minds illumined with a new insight into the riches of Thy grace and our hearts consecrated to a new obedience to Thy divine will.

Inspire us with a stronger faith in Thee and in the power of moral and of spiritual principle. Give us a vision of that blessed time when justice and righteousness shall find a clearer expression in our social, industrial, and political life and when civilization shall be glorified with the spirit of good will and all the nations of the earth shall walk together in the paths of peace.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 22, 1951, was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On March 19, 1951:

H. R. 335. An act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of the Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kans.;

H. R. 906. An act for the relief of Mrs. Vera Raupe;

H. R. 1090. An act to extend the period for the admission of alien spouses and minor children of citizen members of the United States Armed Forces;

H. R. 1165. An act for the relief of Richard Gregory Rundle and Valquette Adele Rundle;

H. R. 1966. An act for the relief of Mrs. Dorothy Manious; and

H. J. Res. 195. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year 1951, and for other purposes.

On March 23, 1951:

H. R. 1724. An act to provide for the renegotiation of contracts, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 173. Joint resolution to amend and extend the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, as amended.

On March 24, 1951:

H. R. 2070. An act for the relief of Geraldine L. Smith, mother and natural guardian of Thomas Clayton Smith, a minor; and

H. J. Res. 207. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1951, and for other purposes.

On March 26, 1951:

H. R. 2268. An act to authorize the payment of interest on series E savings bonds retained after maturity, and for other purposes.

On March 27, 1951:

H. R. 1498. An act to provide compensation for duty voluntarily performed on their days off by officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, the United States Park Police force, and the White House Police force.

On March 28, 1951:

H. R. 2339. An act to clarify the immigration status of certain aliens.

On March 29, 1951:

H. R. 609. An act for the relief of Carroll L. Vickers.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Woodruff, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendments of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 40) entitled "Joint resolution to extend the time within which prisoners of war may file claims under the War Claims Act of 1948."

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make a statement. After consultation with the majority and the minority leaders of the House and remembering the terrific jam we had upon this floor on previous occasions, with the consent and approval of the floor leaders, the Chair announces that on today during the ceremony the door immediately opposite the Speaker will be open and the doors on the Speaker's left and right and none other. No one will be allowed upon the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares a recess at this time.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

## JOINT MEETING OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY VINCENT AURIOL, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives presided.

The Doorkeeper announced the Vice President and the Members of the United States Senate.

The Senate, preceded by the Vice President and its Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Vice President took the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. On the part of the House, the Chair appoints as members of the committee to escort the President of the Republic of France into the Chamber the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS], and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON].

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the part of the Senate, the Chair appoints as members of the committee to escort the President of the Republic of France into the Chamber the junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], and the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY].

The Doorkeeper announced the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them.

The Doorkeeper announced the Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargés d'Affaires of foreign governments.

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargés d'Affaires of foreign governments entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them.

At 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m., the Doorkeeper announced the President of the Republic of France.

The President of the Republic of France, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, today is a happy day for those of us who constitute the Senate and House of Representatives. We are honored by the presence of the leader of a great democracy, an historic friend of the United States and its people. From the day Lafayette set foot upon this soil to now, the United States has felt a warmth and an affection, yea, a love for the people of France. [Applause.]

And so today, Mr. President, we wish to assure you of that continuing friendship, unalloyed. In the condition our world is in today we want to assure you that the people of the United States of America are going to do a man's part in the great work of this world. [Applause.]

It is my distinguished honor, and it gives me great pleasure to have the privilege of presenting to you the President of the Republic of France. [Applause, the Members rising.]

## ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

PRESIDENT AURIOL. Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Senators, and Members of Congress, I am deeply moved by the exceptional honor you are rendering me in allowing me to appear before this assembly and to address you from this glorious rostrum. It will touch the heart of the people of France to whom, through me, this homage and this warm welcome are directed.

I am the more deeply moved that my visit is the first one made by a President of the French Republic, in the name of France to the Republic of the United States and that it recalls to me two historic visits to our country made by two of our illustrious statesmen: Benjamin Franklin in 1776, and, a century and a half later, after the First World War, President Wilson.

It gives me an opportunity to pay tribute to your heroic young men who under the command of their glorious leaders twice rushed to our ravaged country to share with our own sons in the fight.

These memories illustrate our common history, and this history already long and always friendly is a history of freedom.

In recalling these memories in the presence of the Congress of the great American democracy, I want to express our constant and heartfelt sympathy to all the families whose sons have died for our common ideal and are resting forever in French soil, side by side with the sons of France and of the other Allied Nations. Through you representing the 48 States of the Union, I wish to tell the

American people of our grateful and loyal friendship and of our unshakable attachment to the great human principles France has always proclaimed—principles embodied both in your Declaration of Independence and in our declaration of the rights of man and of the citizen, principles which, 3 years ago, after so many trials and contests, have received the unanimous consecration of the United Nations.

These sacred achievements of man which are not only the most precious values in our civilization but also the conditions for all future improvement, for all individual and social progress, are today threatened—we are sorrowfully obliged to admit this—only 6 years after our two people made sacrifices never before equaled in history, for the attainment and organization of a just and tranquil peace.

Confronted with this situation, far different from what we had wanted and expected, with our security threatened, any nation worthy of her freedom must face reality and take stock of her own responsibilities. Today I have come to tell you what France thinks and what France seeks.

Gentlemen, you are the representatives of a people who insist upon truth. Your opinions are based on facts and your judgments on acts and not on words.

This is why I will ask you this question: When in the defense of her independence and the sacred cause of liberty a nation has lost 1,357,000 men from 1914 to 1918, 575,000 dead from 1939 to 1945—240,000 perished in uniform in the first and the last battles for freedom, 112,000 were shot or were killed by bombing, 182,000 died deported to Germany for belonging to the underground, and 40,000 died in enemy labor camps; when, for the same cause, the same nation, fighting at the door to southeastern Asia, in Indochina, a war which has lasted more than 4 years, does not hesitate to reaffirm her faith in international law by sending to Korea officers and men whose heroism makes them the worthy comrades of your officers and men; then I ask you, who could seriously question her determination? In fact, what nation has ever proven better her love for independence and for peace and her will to defend both?

The attitude which has been given the barbarous name of "neutralism" has always been foreign to the French soul, not only because it is a moral absurdity—can anyone be neutral between servitude and liberty, between good and evil—but because it is geographical and historical nonsense. Our people have experienced the frailty of their exposed land and sea frontiers. Almost alone in 1914 and again in 1939 they have met the first shock of armies so powerful that each time it has taken 4 years of ceaseless effort and a coalition of the world's forces to defeat them. Therefore they know that right without might is powerless. They know that isolation is death. They know that neutrality, whether declared, armed or disarmed, has protected neither Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, nor Denmark and that an aggressor would never stop at a



frontier post, even should it be surmounted with a dove holding the branch of an olive tree. [Applause.]

Finally, they know that France is not simply the western extremity of Europe in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, but that the French Union extends its influence and civilization to all parts of the world and that in the common strategy for freedom and peace, France has courageously accepted the tasks and responsibilities of a great world power. They know also that once France has fallen, the whole of Europe will be in chains with all her potential strength in the service of the invader and that the whole world, indeed civilization itself, will be in mortal danger.

I shall always remember the clear warning when, in 1919, as a young deputy I heard it stated from the rostrum of our own Parliament by the President of the United States that France still stands at the frontier:

Here is where the blow fell because the rulers of the world did not sooner see how to prevent it . . . they know that the only way to do this is to make it certain that the same thing will not always happen that has happened this time, that there never shall be any doubt or waiting or surmise, but that whenever France or any free people is threatened, the whole world will be ready to vindicate its liberty.

Because they did not establish this union in time, because they did not organize soon enough and at the most vulnerable points a collective defense prepared for instant action, the democratic nations with their decisions delayed by the interplay of their institutions or by the scruples and indiscipline of freedom were once more thrown into the most destructive of wars. One after the other, nations fell which would have been saved had they joined their forces. And France herself who entered the fight faithful to her word, was wounded on the ramparts, imprisoned for 4 years, and almost destroyed.

If our people had given up, if for a single moment they had hesitated between resistance and collaboration with the enemy, if they had not been willing to subject themselves to an implacable oppression, had not chosen to destroy, often with their own hands, their properties and their tools, rather than work for the enemy, if they had permitted him at times when the fortunes of war were in the balance to have a free disposition of their remaining resources and forces in metropolitan France and in her overseas territories, what would Europe and the world be today?

After such common fights and sacrifices, the achievement of the final victory must not make us forget the perils to which we were led by an uncoordinated diplomacy and strategy. It is the very old story of the Horatii and the Curiatii. For the goal to be reached is not to liberate a Europe which may once more be occupied, enslaved, exploited, and ravaged, and whose name, you may be sure, would only recall the final ruin of a civilization, but rather, by shielding her against aggression, to protect the whole community of the free nations and in this way to save peace.

In putting into practice an effective union, in which risks as well as efforts must be shared, France has a clear understanding of her duties and of her rights. [Applause.]

Her contribution to the defense of freedom and of peace is first of all her own recovery.

Undoubtedly, gentlemen, our people are sometimes disparaged, and they are sometimes guilty of self-disparagement. But those of you whom we have had the joy of welcoming in our country have been able to see the road covered since the liberation.

In 1944, the country was bled white, the state disrupted, 90 percent of our departments were in ruins, our lands were laid fallow, our industrial equipment was pillaged or obsolete, our ports, our means of communication were in shambles, more than two million houses were destroyed or damaged, our economy and our finances were ruined.

In 1951, there is an increased population, republican institutions are reestablished, our production has been raised to the level of 133 as compared with a 100 in 1938, our commercial balance is in equilibrium and our currency stabilized before the rise in prices of raw materials could compromise the equilibrium thus gradually attained, our homes have been built again and the specter of social troubles and of despair has been pushed aside. Gentlemen, it is with pride that I speak of the accomplishments of our workers, of our engineers, of our leaders of enterprise, of our farmers, of our administrators, of all Frenchmen and of their representatives. The generous aid that you have given us through the Marshall plan, for which I am happy to thank you today publicly, has not been extended to us in vain. In giving a decisive impulse to our paralyzed economy, it has again opened for us the way to work and to hope, and by driving away the threat of unemployment and misery, it has preserved us from those social upheavals which are the breeding ground for adventure and tyranny. [Applause.]

Though a great deal remains to be done, this first balance sheet of our recovery testifies to the courage of our people, supported by your brotherly assistance.

Our next contribution to the cause of freedom and peace is our rearmament effort which our Parliament has voted by a huge majority without hesitation or reservations. This has been done in spite of the already enormous burden of our reconstruction and reequipment and of our military expenditures. It is certainly not the fault of our two nations if world collective security has not been organized, though we consider this failure as merely temporary. The spirit of aggression is foreign to both Americans and Frenchmen. But in the face of threats of totalitarian expansion and the formation of certain mighty groups of powers whose policies and armaments are not subject to the free control of the people, we have turned thoughtfully and inflexibly to regional pacts and especially to the regional pact of the North Atlantic which, conforming to the statutes of the United Nations, has but one aim—

to deter aggression and to strengthen the peace. Thus, by our reciprocal undertakings that we shall from now on pool together our resources of arms and troops at all threatened and strategic points, we have made the Atlantic community a solid foundation of our common security and of peace. [Applause.]

For us, indeed, the effort for peace and the effort for defense are not contradictory; they complement each other. With the prudence and firmness dictated by our said experience, we shall never cease to answer negation, procedural obstructionism and propaganda in the language of right, of truth, and of sincerity.

Let us not fail to speak clearly, frankly, and firmly. Let us put at the service of peace and freedom, side by side with our material forces as long as those are needed, the invincible moral forces which always animate free people aware of the righteousness of their cause.

We shall not tire, on our part, of repeating the conditions that are necessary for the reestablishment of trust and cooperation among all peoples. Does everyone sincerely want peace? In that case, everyone must respect the commitments subscribed to in the Charter of the United Nations by all the Allies of yesterday; in that case, certain countries must stop interfering in the internal affairs of others in an effort to weaken their freely chosen regimes, to provoke troubles, to paralyze production and to pour daily insults upon their governments.

In that case, international and permanent control by the United Nations Organization of armaments, of all armaments, in all countries, must be accepted, in order to limit fairly and later to destroy all classic or atomic weapons.

In that case, the national armies must be progressively replaced by a United Nations army as provided by the common Charter.

In that case, every country must agree to the free movement of wealth, ideas, and persons as well as the free and sincere expression of view, under international control of peoples on whom regimes have been imposed by force.

Here are, among so many others, the questions to which answers must be found. And so that they may be answered clearly, I am asking them here, clearly and publicly, before the legislature of a great Nation which is ridiculously accused every day, as is ours, of warmongering, and I am certain that I speak in the name of all the men who want peace with liberty, the only peace worth living for.

Finally, our effort to unite and organize Europe must be considered a contribution to the defense of peace and liberty by all who believe that it is not sufficient to guarantee the security of welfare and justice, enrich their existence and increase their attachment to society.

France is working toward this goal by the creation of communities of production of which the coal and steel pool, that bears the name of its moving spirit, President Schuman, is but a beginning and a preface for others that we are

preparing. [Applause.] France is working toward this goal through the Council of Europe and the Strasbourg Assembly which she initiated. She is working toward it in seeking the formation of a European army—the nucleus of a future international army—to take its place, first of all, in the great Atlantic army whose illustrious leader, General Eisenhower, I wish to salute here today.

Passionately devoted to the realization of a European federation which will put an end to secular antagonisms, France has put aside her legitimate resentment against the enemy of yesterday, demanding of it only that it bring to the cause of cooperation the admission of its responsibilities as well as the proof of its redemption through the repudiation of its old regime and the sincere attachment to the cause of democracy. Convinced of the need for supranational institutions, France has declared herself prepared to grant to those bodies, in conformity with her constitution and under condition of reciprocity, part of her sovereignty. [Applause.] And she hopes to convince the still hesitant nations that they will not curtail their sovereignty but on the contrary strengthen it by associating it with others, by uniting their resources and labor to increase their forces, by developing and coordinating their industrial and agricultural economies, by widening their markets, by raising the standard of living of their workers, in a word, by making of the old divided Europe, slow of decision, torn with antagonisms, distrustful of herself, a new and harmonious organism animated by one soul and adapted to the needs and exigencies of the modern world. [Applause.]

Patiently and untiringly, we shall pursue the realization of these United States of a free Europe which, with full respect for the independence and dignity of all nations, will join the United States of America to work still more effectively for the welfare and peace of the world. In this way, we shall translate into actuality the prophecy of Victor Hugo who said, 75 years ago, on the eve of the Philadelphia Exhibition:

The future is already foreseeable. It belongs to a united and peaceful democracy. And you, our delegates to the Philadelphia Exhibition, you are beginning under our eyes and the superb realization which the twentieth century will witness: the union of the United States of America and of the United States of Europe. \* \* \* Go, workers of France, go, workers of Paris who know how to think, go, girl artisans of Paris who know how to fight, useful men, brave women, go and carry the good news, go and tell the new world that the old world is young. You are the ambassadors of fraternity. The two continents will exchange not only their products, their trade, their industries, but also their ideas and the progress they make in justice as well as in prosperity.

Gentlemen, I would be happy if today, I could have been one of those useful ambassadors of friendship and of peace. [Applause, the Members rising.]

At 12 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m., the President of the Republic of France, accompanied by the Committee of

Escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Doorkeeper escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargés d'Affairs of foreign governments.

#### JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 48 minutes p. m.), the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

#### CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

#### CERTAIN CLAIMANTS DAMAGED BY BLASTING OPERATIONS ON THE MERRIMACK RIVER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 512), conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims arising out of certain blasting operations on the Merrimack River.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the members of the Objectors Committee for the Consent Calendar by unanimous vote of all the members, including the majority and the minority, feel that in fairness to the country and to the Congress itself, no legislation should pass by unanimous consent which involves an aggregate expenditure of more than \$1,000,000. The members of the Objectors Committee also feel that no bill which changes national policy or international policy should be permitted to pass on the Consent Calendar.

For many years the members of the Consent Calendar Committee have felt that any bill which appears on the Consent Calendar, even though it does not change national or international policy, and does not cost more than \$1,000,000, should not pass without the membership being fully informed of its contents providing it is a measure that would apply to the districts of a majority of the Members in the House of Representatives. At least the committee members feel that such a bill should not pass without it first having been cleared by the leadership of both parties. It has been the policy of the Consent Calendar Objectors Committee to pass such a bill over without prejudice one or more times to give time to the Members to become fully informed with its contents before passage. Members of the Consent Calendar Objectors Committee also feel that if a bill is placed on the Consent Calendar

and the reports show it has not been cleared by the Bureau of the Budget, by the respective departments affected by it, and is also not in accordance with the President's program, that it should not pass on the Consent Calendar but rather the chairman of the committee in charge of the measure should call it up under suspension of the rules or go to the Rules Committee for a rule.

The members of the Consent Calendar Objectors Committee also feel it fair to state to the membership that it is not their purpose to obstruct legislation or to object to bills or pass them over without prejudice because of any personal objection to said bill or bills by any one or all of the Consent Calendar Objectors Committee, but that their real purpose, in addition to expediting legislation, is to protect the membership against having bills passed by unanimous consent which, in their opinion, any Member of the House might have objection to.

We, the members of the Consent Calendar Objectors Committee, earnestly request chairmen of the standing committees of the House to take into consideration the contents of this statement before placing bills on the Consent Calendar.

It is our opinion that legislation involving the expenditure of more than a million dollars should not be on the Consent Calendar in view of the economic conditions and the problems which confront us all, but that it should come to the House for consideration either under a rule granted by the Rules Committee or under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, let me say to the gentleman from Arkansas that members of this committee, called the objectors' committee, do not determine the passing of a bill. "The only thing they have to do is to say whether or not the bill should be considered. Any Member can demand a roll call, or can get time to debate or can offer amendments to any of these bills. When we send them over to the other end of the Capitol, where the chief rule is unanimous consent, they come back here passed on in the other body by unanimous consent.

So when you undertake to limit the size of a bill, or the kind of a bill that can be considered by unanimous consent, you are reversing a policy that is as old as the Government. The members of the committee who do this objecting are not passing on whether or not a bill should pass, because, as I said, any Member has a right to demand a roll call.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. We know from past experience that it is impractical to get consideration under suspension of the rules of a large number of bills that might come within the scope of the statement suggested by the gentleman and his committee.

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. We therefore get around to the proposition, it seems to me, of whether the Congress is going to abrogate its right to consider this type of legislation or not.



Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Tennessee is entirely correct.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, it is not the policy of the members of the Consent Calendar Objectors Committee to pass upon the merits of any bill; the Consent Calendar Objectors Committee from time immemorial, at least for the 8 or 9 years I have been on it, has certain established rules to go by in order to determine whether or not it is proper for a bill to be passed on the consent calendar. That is the job assigned to the members of the Objectors Committee.

It resolves itself to this, Mr. Speaker, either we must have an Objectors Committee that functions and functions under certain rules, or abolish it, and let all bills go to the floor of the House for consideration or under suspensions and let the membership vote upon them. However, the purpose of the consent calendar is to make a channel or an avenue for those measures that are considered not controversial and yet may be near the line of controversy; and the Consent Calendar Objectors Committee is set up primarily for the protection of the membership and not for any arbitrary decisions on the part of the objectors themselves.

It is up to the House to state whether or not they approve the established rules of the Consent Calendar Objectors Committee; and if they do, the objectors should either follow those rules or the Objectors Committee should be abolished. We feel we are working for the benefit and protection of the Members of the House in not permitting bills to pass on the consent calendar which obviously are in violation of the established rules of the House for the consent calendar. They are simply placing the members of the committee in an embarrassing position, providing that they want to fulfill their duty and protect the membership of the House. Therefore, upon the instigation and suggestion of the general chairman of the Consent Calendar Objectors Committee, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TRIMBLE], the suggestions that he read were drawn up and approved by each of the six members of the Consent Calendar Objectors Committee.

Let me in closing, Mr. Speaker, emphasize the fact that the Consent Calendar Objectors Committee was established primarily to protect the Members of Congress; yet since I have been on it it seems almost invariably the rule that the Members think we are here to interfere with the passage of their bills. That is not the case at all; we are here to expedite legislation, to aid the Members, and at the same time to protect them. I recall very well—many of the Members here now may not have been here at that time, 1941 and 1942—when there was a bill on the Consent Calendar that contained in it a provision for pensions for Members of Congress. The Consent Calendar Objectors Committee did not think it should go through, but immediately afterward it was called up under a suspension of the rules and went

through this House. Six weeks later it was discovered in the Senate that the bill had one word in it that would cover Members of Congress, and a furor broke loose in this body as well as the other body, and they were compelled to pass a bill rescinding their own action.

I call this to the attention of the Members to let them know the real purpose of the Consent Calendar Objectors Committee. They are to protect the country, to protect the Congress, and to protect the individual Members of the Congress. Either we should continue the Consent Calendar Objectors Committee and have it work under established rules which the chairmen of the respective standing committees will abide by, or attempt to abide by, or abolish the objectors committee.

Mr. Speaker, in further explanation of the position taken by the Members of the Consent Calendar Objectors Committee, I may say that in most instances where bills are requested to be passed over by the members of the committee, they are measures which the members themselves would gladly vote for if they came up in the regular order under a rule or under suspension. The only reason why the Members of the Consent Calendar Objectors Committee do not permit them to go through is because they should never have been placed on the Consent Calendar in the first place. In some particular they violate the long-established rules set up by the House as a guide or signpost for the members of the objectors committee to follow. I recall several years ago a bill of my own was reported by one of the standing committees of the House and placed on the Consent Calendar. It called for an authorization of many millions of dollars and much more than any bill passed by unanimous consent should call for. I was forced to object to my own bill because it was my duty to do so as a Member of the Consent Calendar Objectors Committee. I did object to it and it was stricken from the Consent Calendar. I merely mention this, Mr. Speaker, to show to the membership, as well as those individuals and organizations who are interested in getting bills through Congress, just what procedure is necessary in order to have their bills passed.

I may say, Mr. Speaker, that the passage of many bills would be expedited if they were never placed on the Consent Calendar; particularly those bills which cannot be permitted to pass by unanimous consent because they involve too much money or for some reason they do not meet with the requirements established for the Objectors Committee of the Consent Calendar to follow in determining whether or not they are proper to permit passage by unanimous consent. If the chairmen of the respective standing committees of the House would consult with the chairman of the Consent Calendar Objectors Committee, the gentleman from Arkansas, Judge TRIMBLE, before placing bills on the Consent Calendar, or would consult with any of the other five members of the Consent Calendar Objectors Committee before placing them on the Consent Calendar,

I am sure much time would be saved and legislation expedited.

Let me emphasize that the Members of the Consent Calendar Objectors Committee do not necessarily object to the merits of any bill, and in many cases they ask to have bills passed over without prejudice, or object to them being passed on the Consent Calendar, when they would gladly vote for them if they came up in the regular order.

Mr. Speaker, in regard to the bill just called, No. 6 on the Consent Calendar, I ask unanimous consent that it may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

#### BURIAL BENEFITS FOR PHILIPPINE VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 82) to provide reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with the burial of those who served in the military forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines while such forces were in the Armed Forces of the United States pursuant to the military order of the President of the United States, dated July 26, 1941.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, on the basis of the enunciated policy recently placed before the House, I object. This bill involves too much of a cost and should come up under some other procedure.

MESSRS. BYRNES of Wisconsin and TRIMBLE objected.

#### STUDY OF THE HEALTH OF WORLD WAR II PRISONERS OF WAR

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 304) to provide for a study of the mental and physical sequelae of malnutrition and starvation suffered by prisoners of war and civilian internees during World War II.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That the War Claims Commission, with the assistance and cooperation of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, shall inquire into and report to the Congress with respect to the mortality rate and the mental and physical sequelae of malnutrition and imprisonment sustained by members of the Armed Forces of the United States and civilian American citizens who were imprisoned by enemies of the United States during World War II. To this end the War Claims Commission is authorized and directed to make all necessary arrangements (including contracts, agreements, and so forth), for the conduct of research activities for the purpose of determining—*

(1) the procedures and standards to be applied in the diagnosis of the mental and physical condition of former prisoners of war;

(2) the life expectancy of former prisoners of war;

(3) whether there is evidence to sustain a conclusive presumption of service connection in favor of former prisoners of war for purposes of hospitalization in Veterans' Administration facilities; and

(4) standards to be applied, for the evaluation of claims of American civilian and military personnel based upon the physical and mental sequelae of the conditions of their imprisonment, in the event such claims are later made compensable.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 313) to provide for the construction of certain Veterans' Administration hospitals, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Messrs. TRIMBLE, ASPINALL, and CUNNINGHAM objected.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF VETERANS' HOSPITAL FOR NEGRO VETERANS IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, VA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 314) to provide for the establishment of a veterans' hospital for Negro veterans at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Va.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Messrs. ASPINALL, BYRNES of Wisconsin, and TRIMBLE objected.

#### UNIFORM PENSIONS FOR SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 315) to liberalize the service pension laws relating to veterans of the war with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, or the Boxer Rebellion, and their dependents.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in determining eligibility to service pension for veterans of the war with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, or the Boxer Rebellion, and dependents of such veterans, which are payable under the laws reenacted by the act of August 13, 1935 (49 Stat. 614; 38 U. S. C. 368, 369), or under acts amendatory or supplemental to such laws, the following additional rules shall obtain:

(a) The delimiting dates of the war with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, or the Boxer Rebellion shall be from April 21, 1898, to July 4, 1902, inclusive: *Provided*, That if the person was serving with the United States military forces engaged in the hostilities in the Moro Province the period herein stated shall extend to July 15, 1903.

(b) In computing active service there shall be counted continuous active service which commenced prior to and extended into the applicable period specified in (a) hereof or which commenced within such applicable period.

(c) A discharge or release from active service under conditions other than dishonorable shall be a prerequisite to entitlement to service pension.

Sec. 2. The minimum monthly rates of pension payable to veterans by virtue of the laws referred to in section 1 as modified by this act shall be \$90 in cases where the veteran served 90 days or more or was discharged for disability incurred in service in line of duty unless such veteran is now or hereafter becomes on account of age or physical or mental disabilities, helpless or blind, or so nearly helpless or blind as to need or require the regular aid and attendance of another person, the monthly rate shall be \$120; and \$60 in cases where the veteran served 70 days or more unless such veteran is now or hereafter becomes on account of age or physical or mental disabilities, helpless or blind, or so nearly helpless or blind as to need or require the

regular aid and attendance of another person, the monthly rate shall be \$78.

Sec. 3. Except as provided in section 4 hereof, where eligibility for pension or increase of pension is established by virtue of this act, pension shall be paid from date of receipt of application therefor in the Veterans' Administration, but in no event prior to the first day of the second calendar month following the enactment of this act: *Provided*, That payment of death pension may be made from date of death of a veteran where claim therefor is filed within 1 year after date of death of the veteran, but no payment shall cover a period prior to the first day of the second calendar month following the enactment of this act.

Sec. 4. All persons receiving pensions on the day prior to the effective date of this act under the laws referred to in sections 1 and 5 of this act shall, effective the first day of the second calendar month following the enactment of this act, receive the benefits of this act without the necessity of filing a claim therefor.

Sec. 5. Subparagraphs I (g), I (h), and III (a) of part III, Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended (38 U. S. C., ch. 12), are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That in the event any person receiving pension on the day prior to the effective date of this act under the provisions of any of the laws mentioned in this section is not entitled to receive a higher rate of pension by reason of the enactment of this act, pension shall continue to be paid to such person under such laws.

Sec. 6. The provisions of this act shall be effective the first day of the second calendar month following its enactment.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDING VETERANS REGULATIONS TO PROVIDE A MINIMUM RATE OF COMPENSATION FOR WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO HAVE ARRESTED TUBERCULOSIS.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 316) to amend the Veterans Regulations to provide a minimum rate of compensation for World War II veterans who have arrested tuberculosis.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Messrs. ASPINALL, FORD, and TRIMBLE objected.

#### PROVIDING ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OR LOSS OF USE OF A CREATIVE ORGAN.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 318) to amend the Veterans Regulations and the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, to provide additional compensation for the loss or loss of the use of a creative organ.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Messrs. BYRNES of Wisconsin, FORD, and ASPINALL objected.

#### UNIFORM BENEFITS FOR VETERANS ATTENDING MILITARY, NAVAL, AND COAST GUARD ACADEMIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2384) to provide that attendance during designated dates at service academies of veterans of the Spanish-American War and World War I shall be considered active military or naval service on the same basis provided for veterans of World War

II for the purpose of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I object for the reason this bill, although it would not cost much more than a million dollars the first year, eventually will cost many millions of dollars; therefore it is not a proper bill to be placed on the Consent Calendar.

Messrs. TRIMBLE and FORD objected.

#### AMENDMENT TO VETERANS REGULATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 320) to amend Veterans Regulations to establish for persons who served in the Armed Forces during World War II a further presumption of service connection for psychoses developing to a compensable degree of disability prior to January 1, 1950.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Messrs. BYRNES of Wisconsin, TRIMBLE, and ASPINALL objected.

#### DESIGNATION OF SUCCESSORS TO RESIGNED OR REMOVED UNITED STATES MARSHALS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2119) to amend sections 544 and 546 of title 25, United States Code.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That subsection (a) of section 544 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Before entering on the duties of his office, each United States marshal including any marshal appointed to serve during a vacancy, shall give a bond in the sum of \$20,000 for the faithful performance of duties by himself and his deputies during his continuance in office, and for a period of 30 days after his death, resignation, or other separation from office, for the faithful performance of duty by his deputies and any person designated pursuant to section 546 to perform the duties of marshal.

"The bond shall be approved by a judge of the district court of the district for which such marshal is appointed, and filed and recorded in the office of the clerk."

Sec. 2. Section 546 of such title is amended to read as follows:

"§ 546. Death, resignation, or other separation of marshal from office.

"Upon the death, resignation, or other separation from office, of any United States marshal, a deputy designated by the Attorney General shall perform the duties of the former marshal in his name for a period of 30 days, or until a successor is sooner appointed and qualifies, during which time the former marshal's bond shall remain in full force and effect and with like liability as though the marshal were in office and acting. After the expiration of such 30-day period and until a successor is appointed and qualifies, the deputy designated as aforesaid shall act as United States marshal in his own name and furnish the bond specified in section 544 of this title, following which money may be advanced to him and he shall be accountable therefor and be liable on his bond in all respects as a regularly appointed United States marshal. Service in this capacity shall entitle the acting marshal to reimbursement of the amount of premium paid for his bond notwithstanding the provisions of section 14 of title 6, United States Code.



"The default or misfeasance of any deputy if committed within the 30-day period aforementioned and prior to the appointment and qualification of a successor, shall be a breach of the former marshal's bond, and he or his executor or administrator shall have like remedies against such deputy for such default or misfeasance as the marshal would have had if he had continued in office."

SEC. 3. The analysis of chapter 33 of such title, immediately preceding section 541 of such title, is amended by striking out the item "546. Death of marshal," as set out in such analysis, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "546. Death, resignation, or other separation of marshal from office."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 11, after "deputy" insert "United States marshal of that district."

Page 2, line 14, strike "sooner" and substitute therefor "duly."

Page 2, line 14, before "during" insert "whichever occurs first."

Page 2, line 17, strike "after" and substitute therefor "If a successor has not been appointed and qualified within the 30-day period, then between."

Page 2, lines 18 and 19, strike "until a successor is appointed and qualifies, the" and substitute therefor "the appointment and qualification of a successor, a."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### WAIVER OF BOND REQUIREMENTS ON COAST GUARD CONTRACTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2394) to amend the act of April 29, 1941, to authorize the waiving of the requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain Coast Guard contracts.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the act of April 29, 1941 (55 Stat. 147; 40 U. S. C. 270e), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 793), may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Treasury, be waived with respect to contracts, for the manufacturing, producing, furnishing, construction, alteration, repair, processing, or assembling of vessels, aircraft, munitions, matériel, or supplies of any kind or nature for the Army, Navy, or Coast Guard, regardless of the terms of such contracts as to payment or title."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7: Between the word "Navy," and the word "or", insert the words "the Secretary of the Air Force."

Line 8: Between the word "to" and the word "contracts", insert the words "cost-plus-a-fixed-fee and other cost type contracts for the construction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work of the United States and with respect to all contracts, including cost-plus-a-fixed-fee and other cost type." After the word "contracts" insert a comma.

Page 2, line 1: Between the word "Navy," and the word "or", insert the words "Air Force."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the

third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONVEYING CERTAIN LANDS TO OGDEN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3040) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Ogden, Utah, to the Ogden Chamber of Commerce.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of Agriculture be authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the Ogden Chamber of Commerce, Ogden, Utah, all rights, titles, and interests of the United States in and to lots 1 to 48, inclusive, in block 7, Fairmount Park Annex Addition to Ogden City, Weber County, State of Utah.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the One Hundred and First Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 27, 1951.

#### PRESIDENT AURIOL'S ADDRESS

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the proceedings had during the recess will be printed in the RECORD at the point where they occurred.

There was no objection.

#### CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of this week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to say that as long as these veterans' bills are stymied, I do not feel like agreeing to dispensing with Calendar Wednesday, because that is the one day that we can bring these bills up, if the Committee on Rules refuses a rule, or if the Chair refuses to recognize us under suspension of the rules. Some of these bills are very, very important, and I am going to object to dispensing with Calendar Wednesday until they are disposed of.

#### CONTESTED ELECTION CASE—W. KINGS-LAND MACY AGAINST ERNEST GREENWOOD (H. DOC. NO. 104)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred

to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1951.

The honorable the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: The Clerk has received a stipulation signed by the attorneys for the contestant and the contestee in the contested election case of W. Kingsland Macy versus Ernest Greenwood for a seat in the Eighty-second Congress from the First Congressional District of the State of New York.

This case is being developed under the laws governing contested-election cases in the House of Representatives. Since this stipulation contemplates a variation in the requirements of the statute, and, further, since the House itself only may grant such a departure from the provisions of the laws governing such cases, this stipulation is being transmitted to the House for its consideration.

Very truly yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House which was read:

MARCH 22, 1951.

The honorable the SPEAKER,

House of Representatives.

SIR: Pursuant to the authority heretofore granted, the Clerk received today from the Secretary of the Senate the following message:

That the Senate had passed without amendment House Joint Resolution 207, entitled "Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1951, and for other purposes."

Very truly yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

#### ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION

Mr. STANLEY, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had on March 22, 1951, examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 207. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1951, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to the authority granted him on Thursday, March 22, 1951, he did on Friday, March 23, 1951, sign the following House joint resolution:

H. J. Res. 207. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1951, and for other purposes.

#### RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from committee, which was read:

MARCH 19, 1951.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation from the Committee on Public Works.

Yours very sincerely,  
MORGAN M. MOULDER,  
Congressman, Second District, Missouri.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

#### INSULT TO AMERICANS OF ITALIAN ORIGIN

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, a week ago Saturday, at a televised hearing of a crime committee of the other body sitting here in Washington, one of the members of that committee read into the record of the proceedings with evident sanctimony a telegram alleged to have been sent by an aged Italian who had long ago become an American citizen, in which was contained the insinuation that Americans of Italian origin are more inclined to be criminals and crooks than those of any other racial segment of the United States.

It is my suspicion that the telegram read into the record was not written by an Italian who long ago became an American citizen, but by some bigot of another race. If, however, the writer was or is an Italian, then I have no respect whatever for him or his views as he is a traitor and a disgrace to the fine race whose blood courses his veins. I am sure that the membership of this House will agree that the insertion of such a telegram into the record of the proceedings of the committee was an error which should promptly be rectified, an error which unfairly and without warrant reflects upon a great portion of our American population and citizenry. Furthermore, the telegram should never have been read over the television broadcast in the first place. Since it disclosed no information whatever about any violation of law by any specific individual or individuals. It was purely and simply a deliberate slander of a fine segment of our people who have contributed much to our great Nation. I do hope it will not remain a part of the record of the committee's proceedings.

#### JOHN MITCHELL

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in the hard-coal fields of Pennsylvania and being celebrated today is the birthday of the great leader of the United Mine Workers, John Mitchell, affectionately known to hundreds of thousands of men and their families in the coal fields of America as Johnny Mitchell. In the early and turbulent era of the organization of labor in the coal industry, this great American, this great humanitarian, did much to aid and succor the workers and their families.

I take this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, of expressing to America the gratitude, the love, the affection, and the reverence of this day to his memory.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes on next Wednesday, following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered, on the subject of John James Audubon.

Mr. REED of New York (at the request of Mr. GRAHAM) was given permission to address the House for 35 minutes on tomorrow, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes on Wednesday next, following any special orders heretofore entered.

#### AMENDMENTS TO FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ACT

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point on the subject of the objectives of a bill I introduced today proposing amendments to the Federal Credit Union Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### OBJECTIVES OF BILL

Mr. PATMAN. The object of this bill is to make certain amendments to the Federal Credit Union Act, as follows:

First. Section 7 of the Federal Credit Union Act reads, in part, as follows:

Powers: A Federal credit union shall have succession in its corporate name during its existence and shall have power—

(5) To make loans with maturities not exceeding 3 years to its members for provident or productive purposes upon such terms and conditions as this chapter and the bylaws provide and as the credit committee may approve, at rates of interest not exceeding 1 percent per month on unpaid balances (inclusive of all charges incident to making the loan): *Provided*, That no loans to a director, officer, or member of a committee shall exceed the amount of his holdings in the Federal credit union as represented by shares thereof. No director, officer, or committee member shall endorse for borrowers. A borrower may repay his loan, prior to maturity, in whole or in part on any business day.

It is proposed to amend the first proviso in paragraph 5 to read as follows:

*Provided*, That no loans to a director, officer, or member of a committee shall exceed the amount of his holdings in the Federal credit union as represented by shares thereof unless (a) each loan (other than a loan which will not make his indebtedness to the Federal credit union exceed the amount of his holdings in such union) is in his absence unanimously approved at a meeting of the board of directors, the credit committee, and the supervisory committee, at which a majority of such board and a majority of each

such committee is present, and (b) a record of such approval is entered on the loan application.

This would make it possible for the directors, officers, and the members of the committees of a Federal credit union to borrow from it under certain conditions.

Second. Section 7 of the Federal Credit Union Act reads, in part, as follows:

Powers: A Federal credit union shall have succession in its corporate name during its existence and shall have power—

(7) To invest its funds (a) in loans exclusively to members; (b) in obligations of the United States of America, or securities fully guaranteed as to principal and interest thereby; (c) in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Governor, in loans to other credit unions in the total amount not exceeding 25 percent of its paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus; (d) and in shares or accounts of Federal savings and loan associations.

It is proposed to amend paragraph (7) of section 7 by striking out "and" appearing as the first word in subsection (d) thereof and by striking out the period at the end of subsection (d) thereof and by substituting for such period a semicolon and by adding after such semicolon "and (e) in shares of central credit unions."

Federal credit unions may now invest their funds in Federal savings and loan associations. The proposed change would make it possible for them to deposit funds in their own central organizations. Many States have central credit unions in which other credit unions may deposit funds and from which other credit unions may borrow. For example, there is an excellent central credit union of this type in Minnesota, one in North Dakota, one in Rhode Island, and such in several other States. It seems as reasonable for Federal credit unions to be able to invest their funds in central credit unions as it is for them to invest funds in Federal savings and loan associations.

Third. Section 13 of the Federal Credit Union Act reads as follows:

Dividends: At the annual meeting a dividend may be declared from the remaining net earnings on recommendation of the board of directors, which dividend shall be paid on all paid-up shares outstanding at the end of the preceding fiscal year. Shares which become fully paid up during such year shall be entitled to a proportional part of said dividend calculated from the first day of the month following such payment in full.

It is proposed to make the above subsection (a), and to add another subsection as follows:

(b) If at any annual meeting a dividend is declared under subsection (a), then upon recommendation of the board of directors a patronage dividend may also be declared at such meeting from the remaining net earnings. A patronage dividend shall be paid to members in proportion to the interest they have paid during the preceding fiscal year on loans made to them.

The addition of subsection (b) would make it possible for Federal credit unions to pay patronage dividends to their members. This would permit such action to be taken by the members if they so de-



sire and if they have first declared a dividend on shares.

Fourth. Section 16 of the Federal Credit Union Act reads as follows:

Certain powers of Governor: (a) The Governor may prescribe rules and regulations for the administration of this chapter (including, but not by way of limitation, the merger, consolidation, and/or dissolution of corporations organized under this chapter).

(b) The Governor may suspend or revoke the charter of any Federal credit union upon his finding that the organization is bankrupt or insolvent or has violated any provisions of its charter, its bylaws, or of this chapter, or of any regulations issued thereunder.

(c) The Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to execute any and all functions and perform any and all duties vested in him hereby, through such persons as he shall designate or employ; and he may delegate to any person or persons, including any institution operating under the general supervision of the administration, the performance and discharge of any authority, power, or function vested in him by this chapter.

(d) All books and records of Federal credit unions shall be kept and reports shall be made in accordance with forms approved by the Governor.

(e) The Governor is hereby authorized to make investigations and to conduct researches and studies of the problems of persons of small means in obtaining credit at reasonable rates of interest, and of the methods and benefits of cooperative saving and lending among such persons. He is further authorized to make reports of such investigations and to publish and disseminate the same.

It is proposed to add to section 16 the following new subsection:

(f) Any officer or employee of the Federal Security Agency is authorized, when designated for the purpose by the Director of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, to administer oaths and affirmations and to take affidavits and depositions touching upon any matter within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.

The addition of this subsection would enable Federal credit union examiners and other officers and employees of the Federal Security Agency to administer oaths and affirmations and to take affidavits and depositions pertaining to matters within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, if designated to do so. It would be a convenience at times when it is necessary to have such service as the above and no other person qualified to perform it is readily available.

#### READJUSTMENT OF SIZE AND WEIGHT LIMITATION ON FOURTH-CLASS MAIL

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today a measure which I feel merits the serious consideration of this House. I refer to my bill to readjust size and weight limitation on fourth-class—parcel-post—mail. No doubt this bill will be referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and it

might be well to direct the attention of the House that the proposed bill contains the same provisions that were approved by the House on February 9, 1950, by the Eighty-first Congress, insofar as weight and size reductions on fourth-class mail matter are concerned.

Since 1946, the volume of parcel post has increased enormously and the facilities of the Post Office Department have not been extended to take care of this growing volume of less than carload freight which is being handled at less than the cost of the service rendered. Adequate provisions were contained in H. R. 2945, the postal-rate bill before the Eighty-first Congress to protect farmers and other rural users in the use of parcel post to meet the needs of our citizens served by third- or fourth-class post offices or who reside on rural or star routes. The bill presented today contains the same provisions and rightly so. The purpose of this measure is to restrict not the use, but the abuse of the parcel-post system as presently conducted. Due to this unwarranted and uneconomic condition privately conducted transportation agencies in the field competitive with parcel post are feeling the brunt of this subsidized competition. These private agencies are taxpayers who are being strangled by this unfair governmental competition and naturally they are seeking relief.

In order that the Members of this House may know just what is happening the following table is reproduced here for their information. It will be noted that with each successive increase in the number of parcel-post pieces handled, the yearly deficit incurred in the handling of parcel post has also increased.

Fourth-class mail matter at zone rates constitutes 2 percent of the total number of pieces of mail handled. However, it comprises 60 percent of the total weight and occupies 70 percent of the total transportation space. And according to the Postmaster General, fourth-class mail costs 65 percent of the total cost of handling all mail.

	Number of parcel-post pieces at zone rates	Deficit in handling at zone rates
1946.....	821, 226, 667	\$30, 975, 143
1947.....	936, 025, 683	40, 808, 243
1948.....	962, 517, 251	63, 964, 630
1949.....	1, 048, 920, 633	90, 044, 894

In other words, the more parcel post the post office handles, the greater the deficit. How much longer can this continue? You can supply the answer by enacting the bill here proposed.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks] is recognized for 15 minutes.

#### AUDUBON YEAR—JOHN JAMES AUDUBON: MAN OF PURPOSE

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, one of the philosophers of the ages once remarked, "If you do not know where you are going, any road will get you there." But the life without purpose is spent in

the void of time—forgotten by man and slighted in the indexes of history.

I recall the story of one great American life, lived with a purpose that was not crushed by poverty, hardship, or near-starvation. While this life was spent in the most peaceful years of the Republic, it holds much strength and inspiration for our people in this time of international strife.

John James Audubon decided early in his life to contribute to the body of scientific knowledge and to record the great beauties of nature. This choice caused him to lose his family fortune, to forsake the comfortable fireside of his plantation home, and to endure often the pangs of hunger.

Audubon's father was said to be a wealthy French naval officer who had fought in the forces of Lafayette and Rochambeau, and was among George Washington's close personal friends. The family owned estates in Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Santo Domingo, and France.

Had Audubon lived his life without a deep longing to interpret the natural handiwork of God, he could have reveled in soft luxury, but he would have been without the satisfaction of having helped build the arts and institutions of America. Nor would he have then been entitled to the honors of a grateful Nation in the declining years of his life.

Born in Louisiana about 1785, young Audubon was taken to France by his father after the death of his mother in a Santo Dominican insurrection. There he studied unwillingly the vocations and avocations of his father. Nursing his ambition to study the natural wildlife of America, especially ornithology, Audubon returned to this country when 18 years of age.

His work as an artist and as a scientist took him to Pennsylvania, New England, Kentucky, Texas, and back to his native Louisiana. All the while his meager fortune dwindled as increasing interest in the beautiful birds and woodlands kept him from the time and attention which he should have given to his business. Not for years, but for decades, he remained in the forests, capturing the loveliness of nature and setting it down on canvas for all generations.

Death came to this great American in 1851—100 years ago. There is now a bill before Congress authorizing the President to designate this anniversary year as the Audubon Centennial Year. It is one of those rare bills which does not ask money; it asks only that America be reminded again that much of our knowledge of the flora and fauna of our country came from this man of purpose, John James Audubon.

It lies within our responsibility to show that our Government is not forgetful of those who have given their life work to the building and dissemination of culture of many kinds, and in this instance, to honor the man who more than any other drew in a large measure from nature for the enhancement and enlargement of our appreciation of this beautiful land of ours.

## AUDUBON, THE LOUISIANIAN

We in Louisiana have always been proud of the great contributions of the State to the cultural life of America. Few States, if any, have seen so many of their sons make such lasting additions to the literature, music, and art of the Nation.

In the first ranks of these great Louisianians is Jean Jacques LaForet Audubon, known to history as John James Audubon.

While there has been much conjecture about the birthplace of this famous artist, we have always been willing to accept Audubon's statement that Louisiana was the land of his birth. A major portion of his work was done at Bayou Sara, La., a lovely river town in West Feliciana Parish that has since been claimed by the encroaching waters of the Mississippi and its population resettled in nearby Saint Francisville. Mandeville, a resort town near New Orleans, is generally believed to be the place of his birth.

Although some groups, including a 1930 Senate committee, have contended that Audubon was born in Haiti and others say that he was the "Lost Dauphin," son of King Louis XVI, of France, the naturalist himself reported otherwise.

In the introduction to the second volume of the Ornithological Biography, Audubon spoke of America as "the land of my birth," and as the country in which "my eyes first opened to light." In this volume he tells of how his father went to Louisiana and married a Spanish lady of beauty and that he was one of three sons born to this union.

In a letter to his wife, written from New Orleans in 1837, Audubon spoke of that city as "my natal city." And, at his Louisiana plantation home, Beechwoods, he occasionally would describe for friends his birthplace near New Orleans.

Frances Hobart Herrick, Audubon's biographer, wrote that the establishment of the naturalist at Bayou Sara in 1821 "forged the link that bound the heart of Audubon to the State which was first in his affections."

The city of New Orleans has honored this great Louisianian with a magnificent park and monument dedicated to his memory. Other cities and places in Louisiana have likewise recognized this great man by naming streets, buildings, and memorials in his honor. The people there know that working from the confines of his Louisiana plantation, he reached out into the bayous and the swamps, filled as they are with the teeming millions of feathered creatures, and made studies and developed knowledge regarding our wildlife in natural state which no one has even attempted to duplicate. Because of his great love of the great outdoors, he was able to draw with a practiced eye in rich colors pictures of our wildlife to enrich the homes and the lives of our people everywhere. Louisiana knows John James Audubon and claims him; appreciates his fascinating, useful, and well-spent life. We want to help bring about the passage of the resolution commemorating 1951 as

a centennial year in honor of this great American—this is Audubon year.

## FREE BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE AT DEL RIO, TEX.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3299) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a free bridge across the Rio Grande at or near Del Rio, Tex., that the same be rereferred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

## GRAIN FOR INDIA

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. Speaker, as India starves, and tragedy is compounded day by day, action by the House of Representatives is stymied by the Rules Committee.

On March 29, President Truman issued the following statement:

India has an urgent need for grain to prevent suffering and starvation. This I pointed out in my message of February 12 to the Congress. My views have not changed. We can, at some sacrifice, spare the grain. We should do so—first, to save human lives; and secondly, to strengthen freedom and democracy in an important area of Asia. Moreover, we should provide the first million tons promptly as a grant. We can then explore in greater detail the situation with respect to the remaining million tons.

India must have 6,000,000 tons of grain in order to meet the famine conditions caused by severe drought. India has made arrangements to buy 4,000,000 tons through ordinary sources, including United States suppliers. To pay for the additional 2,000,000 tons of grain would place too great a strain on the financial resources of India and would prevent the carrying out of its essential development program. In addition, with the provision of grain to India as a grant, the Indian Government will deposit the local currency coming from the distribution of the grain to the Indian people into a special account which can be used for agricultural development projects in India agreed to by us. These projects will help alleviate the recurrence of such conditions as the present.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee carefully investigated this matter and on March 5 favorably reported a bill to provide the grain to India. This bill has bipartisan support. It reflects the desire of the American people to help the Indian people in their present emergency.

Prompt action is vital. The monsoon season occurs in India during the summer. Many roads are then made impassable and grain shipments to remote areas are greatly impaired. Each day's delay after April 1 in starting shipments will leave a serious gap in India's food supply later this summer and cause great suffering. I hope, therefore, that the Congress will enact the necessary legislation as soon as possible after its recess.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, would the gentleman mind pointing out that cotton is bringing more in India than it is in the United States, and that they are quitting the growing of wheat in India and growing more cotton, and asking us to send wheat and give it to them?

Mr. RIBICOFF. I may say to the gentleman from Mississippi that I do not know that to be a fact. I will say, however, that last year India did cut down somewhat her acreage of wheat, but wheat acreage has been increased this year.

Mr. RANKIN. I will say to the gentleman that that is a fact and the statement is correct.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. Speaker, I would now like to summarize this bill and analyze some of the major questions relating to it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

## INDIA EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT, H. R. 3017—SUMMARY OF THE BILL AND FACTS ON MAJOR QUESTIONS RELATING TO IT

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. Speaker, first, the bill, H. R. 3017 authorizes the appropriation of \$140,000,000 of new funds and the transfer of \$50,000,000 already appropriated to ECA, to furnish 2,000,000 tons of food grains to India as a grant. This food is solely to meet India's emergency need resulting from the succession of natural disasters in 1950.

Only half of this total of \$190,000,000 is to be made available before June 30, 1951. The remainder is to be available only after the beginning of the new fiscal year on July 1, 1951.

India is to pay all costs of transportation—about \$50,000,000.

The bill requires that before aid is delivered, India agrees to the usual provisions of nondiscriminatory distribution, full publicity, and unrestricted observation by United States observers, and to take action to increase production and supply to reduce its future needs. India must also set aside as counterpart funds all receipts of local currencies coming from the sale of the grain through its distribution system. This counterpart is to be used for local currency expenses of the United States in aiding India and in such other ways as may be agreed upon between the United States and India for improving and increasing food production and for projects in the mutual interest of the United States and India.

The program is to be administered by ECA. The appropriate provisions of the ECA Act will apply.

Authority is included for a \$20,000,000 RFC advance to the Maritime Administration to take ships out of the mothball fleet to get the shipments started in time to meet the emergency. This will be repaid out of freight receipts, which will fully cover costs of operation and repayment of this advance.



Provision is made for termination of aid by the President or concurrent resolution of the Congress.

Second. India's need: The Indian people normally have barely enough to eat to sustain life—an average of about 1,700 calories a day compared to 3,200 in the United States. India's 1950-51 crop of food grains—the main part of their diet—was cut by an extraordinary combination of earthquakes, floods, drought and locusts by more than 5,000,000 tons short of the 1949-50 crop, a cut of about 10 percent. India normally imports about 2,000,000 tons of grain and must now import this year 6,000,000 tons.

India is trying to fill its need by buying between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 tons from outside the United States—substantially all the grain these other countries can export—and 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons in the United States. This total of 4,000,000 tons is all for which India now has funds available.

India has asked the United States for assistance in obtaining the necessary additional 2,000,000 tons in this country—the only possible source—on special and easy terms.

Third. United States supply of grains:

The United States can spare the 2,000,000 tons without jeopardizing its own needs. The United States now has on hand about 450,000,000 bushels of wheat. If the full 2,000,000 tons—75,000,000 bushels—were supplied in wheat, the United States would have left 375,000,000 bushels or about 10,000,000 tons, much more than is needed for a safe carry-over. Actually a part of the delivery would be in milo, rice, and beans.

Fourth. India's financial difficulty:

India's total foreign exchange reserves are worth about \$2,000,000,000. Of this a minimum of about \$1,250,000,000 is required to back India's currency and to finance her foreign trade. This leaves about \$750,000,000 available for all other expenditures.

India is desperately in need of economic development—not to improve the pitiful standards of living of her people, but just to keep them from deteriorating. To do this, India has worked out a 6-year, minimum development program. This program will cost the equivalent of nearly \$4,000,000,000. Of this about \$1,700,000,000 must be in foreign exchange to buy necessary imports.

If this plan is to succeed, it will require India's total available foreign exchange assets of about \$750,000,000—and more.

India now owes the International Monetary Fund \$100,000,000 and the International Bank \$62,500,000. It is absolutely essential to India's development that its ability to obtain further external loans should not be reduced. India has no funds and no possibility of earning funds which will not be desperately needed for her vital development program and which could be spared to pay a debt for food. India is already exporting all the manganese, mica, burlap, and other major export commodities which her mines and industries can produce without great additional outlays of capital—which India does not have. India

could not give the United States this manganese and other strategic materials in barter or to pay a debt because the proceeds of the sale of all such materials, the bulk of which already go to the United States, are already being used and will need to be used to pay for her imports of food and other essentials.

The food which India must have will be eaten this year. It will save countless lives. But it will not directly increase India's ability to pay a debt made for it. A loan of this kind for consumables is considered unsound practice by both private bankers and governments.

It is plain from these hard facts that if India is compelled to go further in debt for the food it needs now, its ability to carry out its minimum development plan will be seriously endangered. This would prevent India from creating the conditions which would enable it to meet similar emergencies in the future. As President Truman said in his message:

Unless India can undertake such a program, its economic troubles will increase, the standard of living of its people will continue to decline, and there will be no end to its history of recurrent famine.

Fifth. Why a grant is provided: India's request was for assistance in providing the needed 2,000,000 tons on special and easy terms. This request includes a loan or a grant. It is for the United States to determine in its own interest what the reply should be.

In view of the factors set out above, the executive branch concluded that there are no terms upon which repayment of a loan by India would be easy—or in fact could be made without gravely threatening its future stability. The President's message to the Congress therefore called for a substantial portion of the grain to be promptly made available as a grant. The message recommended that the Congress authorize the full 2,000,000 tons and appropriate funds now for only the first million tons. This would avert the imminent danger and provide time to explore in greater detail the need for the balance of the Indian request and to determine the best way of supplying the amounts needed. This conception is written into the bill by the provision in section 3 that only half the funds authorized may be available before June 30, 1951—the remaining half only thereafter.

The President's recommendation, which is supported by the testimony of the witnesses before the Foreign Affairs Committees, is based: First, on India's inability to repay a loan without seriously injuring the essential needs of her economy; and, second, on the principle followed by the United States in foreign aid since World War II—in the light of post-World War I experience—that in such circumstances a loan does not make economic good sense and help should be given by grant if it is to be given at all.

Sixth. The interest of the United States: The primary interest of the United States in this situation is humanitarian—to prevent mass suffering among the Indian people. Former President Hoover stated: "This does not fall

into the category of politics; it falls into the category of Christianity."

At the same time it is of highest importance to the United States that democratic government survive and flourish in India—the country of the greatest land mass, population, and potential strength in free Asia. Despite the political differences between the United States and India over the situation in the Far East, relations between the United States and India are fundamentally good and friendly. Widespread chaos in India, resulting either from failure to have sufficient food in this crisis or from failure to carry out the development plan on schedule, could seriously weaken the confidence of the masses in the central government and the democratic system.

Because of the importance to the United States of a stable, friendly India, it is in our national interest that in making the grain available, India should not be saddled with a debt which would curtail or postpone the essential development program.

There is an additional intangible but highly important reason why a grant would be far more valuable to the United States than its cost. This is the first official request India has made to the United States for help. The response of the United States will be watched with the utmost interest by all the people of Asia who have seen the response which the United States has made in recent years to the nations of Europe for economic and military aid. Although a long-term loan would make the food available to India, it would do so only at the expense of her development plan. The United States knows this and the people of India and Asia know we know it. If the United States nevertheless responds to India's request by making food available only on a loan basis, it would inevitably be cited both by Soviet propagandists and by influences in India seeking to pull India away from the free nations toward the Soviet Union and Red China, as demonstrating a lack of true friendship for India and needs of her people. On the other hand, a grant by the United States in India's time of great emergency, recognizing her need for every bit of her foreign exchange to carry out her development plan, would demonstrate the friendship and understanding of the American people for India and would enormously strengthen the effectiveness in India of the large number of members of the Indian Parliament and public who believe in closer relationships with the United States.

A gift of food in this situation would not only be a great humanitarian act, it would also be a dramatic act of the greatest importance and benefit to the United States in our relations with Asia—its returns in friendship and confidence would far exceed its cost.

Seventh. India's attitude toward the United States: The attitude of the Indian Government and people toward the United States is fundamentally friendly. Attempts are being made to prove the contrary by quoting certain statements contained in recent speeches

delivered in Texas by Bharatan Kuma-rappa, an Indian representative on the U. N. Social Commission. These speeches were made by him as an individual, not as an official of the Indian Government. The Indian Government has publicly disavowed any responsibility for these speeches.

There are unquestionably many people in India who feel that India should side with the Soviet Union. There are many more who, despite their deep suspicion of the West resulting from centuries of foreign domination, are friendly to the United States and feel that India's best interests lie in close association with the free nations of the world. The following statement which 43 members of the Indian Parliament cabled to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate are typical of the views of these many friends of the United States in India:

Undersigned members of Indian Parliament belonging to various parties, groups, and states, request you place this message before honorable Members Senate/House of Representatives of the United States.

Consideration by your House of proposal for gift to India of food grains to help this country tide over her present shortage and mitigate distress to our people will be watched keenly by many here. We are amongst those in India who are opposed to totalitarianism in all its forms and recognize that liberty and integrity of free countries of Asia including our own are today menaced by Communist expansionism. We have on the other hand watched with appreciation great effort for welfare of free world embodied in Marshall aid and point 4 program. We would like to see United States and India cooperate with countries, commonwealth and other democracies in securing world peace through collective security.

Convinced as we are that bulk of Indian people believe in democratic way of life and recognize in democracies of world their natural friends and allies, we should be happy to see our fellow legislators in United States Congress give their approval to proposal now before them moved by needs of people of India and uninfluenced by momentary differences of policy. We are confident such gesture of solidarity on part of representatives of American people toward people of India would strengthen friendship and understanding between our two countries and bring them closer together.

Statements that Prime Minister Nehru has disavowed the views expressed by these members of Parliament are untrue. What the Prime Minister did was criticize the procedure by which members of the Parliament addressed their views to the United States Congress. His own views were expressed when he said to Norman Cousins of the Saturday Review of Literature:

Too much reliance on outside help means that you do not grow up properly, that you do not strengthen yourself. That is true, but in the matter of wheat, we have wanted it; we want it badly; we are facing a very severe crisis. We don't shout about it quite so much perhaps as we might; it is unbecoming to shout. But the fact is that our need is very great. We welcome the suggestions made in America—in the Congress there—that a large quantity of wheat will be coming, and we shall look forward to it.

Prompt action of H. R. 3017 will strengthen the position of Indian friends

of the United States. Inaction, delay, or substitution of a loan for a grant will strengthen the position of those Indians who advocate closer relations with the Soviet Union.

Eighth. Method of distribution: H. R. 3017 provides for a gift of food to India to be distributed to the people through the rationing system. Some people have feared that this may not get food to the needy. Actually, such fears are groundless. In the first place, India's rationing system is one of the world's best. It covers 125,000,000 of India's people in cities and towns who cannot possibly buy enough food in the open market. Secondly, the rationing system is not operated for profit and grain is distributed through it at prices low enough to enable even the lowest income groups to buy their rations. Therefore, as long as the system is maintained by adequate supply of grain, very few people will be unable to pay for their rations. Thirdly, those who lack even the small sums required to buy rationed grain are traditionally cared for by their family or their village. The Indian family is a large and closely knit organization and all of its members have an obligation to help other members of the family who are in need. The inhabitants of an Indian village have the same sense of obligation to their fellow villagers. Fourthly, in the event that a locality suffers a disaster of such magnitude that the family and the village cannot care for the needy because almost all the local people are without resources, the Government provides aid. Over the years there has been established a famine code in India. Under it the Government insures that food grain is delivered to the stricken area and immediately commences public works projects to provide employment and wages for the inhabitants to buy food.

The two witnesses best qualified to comment on this matter, Rev. Vincent McCauley, appearing in behalf of the Catholic Welfare Organizations and with long experience in India, and Dr. Franklin C. Fry, representing the National Council of Churches of Christ, who has just returned from India, both vigorously opposed any idea of taking any portion of this food out of the well-operating rationing system for free distribution—even though their own organizations are actually engaged in charitable work in India.

Ninth. Counterpart funds: Although H. R. 3017 provides for a gift of food to India without payment in foreign exchange, it requires the Indian Government to pay into a special account all the local currency it receives from the distribution of the food through its rationing system. These funds are to be used to pay all local currency expenses of the United States in aiding India. They are also to be used as agreed upon by the United States and India for the benefit of the Indian people in programs to increase food production and in other projects and programs in the mutual interest of the two countries.

This program makes American aid doubly effective—first to meet the emer-

gency need for food, and, second, to help the Indian people in their own efforts to prevent such emergencies arising in the future. These funds can be used to establish agricultural extension services, develop and distribute more productive seed stocks, teach better farming methods, improve distribution of agricultural products, dig tube wells and increase water supply to farmers, control malaria and other diseases which cut down the working energy of farmers, develop mineral resources needed by India and the United States and otherwise strengthen the Indian economy. The ECA will be responsible for seeing to the usefulness of all such projects.

Tenth. Transport: Inland transport of the additional 2,000,000 tons will be difficult but can be handled without impairing other important shipments to the Korean front and elsewhere.

Ocean transport can be handled by making vessels available from our large mothball fleet. The bill authorizes an advance of funds from the RFC to the Maritime Administration to reactivate and operate these ships. This advance will be repaid out of receipts from the operation of the ships.

Eleventh. Use of grain by Indians: The masses of the Indian people eat wheat in the form of coarse grinding called "atta." In a few large cities some of the wheat is preground and issued in the ration system in this form. Elsewhere, the grain is issued whole and is ground into "atta" by small village mills or milled or pounded in households.

The Indian people are unaccustomed to flour and do not know how to use it. Moreover, the "atta" is milled at an extraction rate of 95 percent, an important nutritional factor in a diet predominantly composed of grain.

Any requirement that a part of the grain provided by H. R. 3017 be delivered as flour, would to that extent diminish the helpfulness of the gift.

Twelfth. Strategic materials:

Manganese and mica: India shipped to the United States in 1950 585,971 tons of manganese, and 260,000 tons of mica, about three-fourths of its total exports. The bulk of the remainder went to the United Kingdom. These shipments are continuing. There is a current rumor that there has been a cut in manganese shipments in 1951. This is not true. From January 1 to March 3, 110,000 long tons have been shipped. This is a rate about 10 percent greater than the average in 1950. Arrivals in January were about 81,000 long tons. Official statistics for arrivals in February have not yet been completed; however, shipments in January which might be expected for February delivery were about 62,000 tons—and as much as 16,000 tons is known to have been received by only one United States company. It is a fact, though, that exports are being hampered by lack of shipping. One of the important beneficial results of the grain program would be to make available ships to carry manganese on the return trip.

Monazite: In 1946 the then independent state of Travancore instituted an embargo on all exports of monazite, a source of thorium and several rare



earths, which embargo was subsequently incorporated in the Indian Atomic Energy Act and now applies also to other atomic energy materials. The State Department, however, constantly has been trying to arrange with the Indian Government to lift the embargo for exports to the United States and efforts to this end are still continuing. The total value of monazite sands which might be exported would not amount to much more than a million dollars a year, which would have a very minor effect on India's balance of payments. Only one American company is a substantial refiner of monazite. This company sells about half of its current output of refined thorium salts to such ordinary industries as the gas-mantle industry. The remainder is taken by the Atomic Energy Commission. This company has on hand as the result of the processing of monazite for its rare earth constituents, waste material containing several hundred tons of thorium. Current demand for thorium has not been great enough to warrant refining these waste materials for their thorium content.

Monazite is also the source of certain rare earth elements, some of which are valuable to industry and for the defense program. The Indian Government is now arranging to refine these elements in India, and there is hope that they may be available for United States purchase in the near future.

Any amendment to the food bill which would interfere with India's independent control over its own resources by compelling the Indian Government to lift its embargo as a precondition to delivery of food under the bill, would not only result in the lasting hatred of India but might even result in the Indian Government choosing to refuse the terms, despite the suffering which would follow. Should this occur, it would take decades to restore the destruction which United States prestige would suffer in India and all Asia.

The way to obtain a lifting of the Indian embargo is not through an attempt at compulsion, but through negotiation in a friendly atmosphere of the kind which could be created by the food grant.

Thirteenth. The princely wealth of India: Before India's independence, the princes, nizams, and maharajahs who headed the princely states had full control not only over their own property but also over the property of the state. It was this property which constituted the bulk of the princely wealth of India. This property was primarily lands and palaces. It included gold and jewels which were largely in the form of works of art and ceremonial symbols and regalia of the state.

The princely states have now been incorporated in the Indian Republic and the greatest part of the wealth formerly controlled by the princes has been taken from them and given to the new states. The princes, who remain as symbolic officials in the new states, have been made settlement of a very small portion of their old holdings. The palaces have become public buildings and the lands are being distributed under the land-

reform plans. The jewels are held as heirlooms and treasures of the state and used in state ceremonies. There is little if any market for these articles in their present form. To be sold they would have to be broken up and melted down. This would destroy much of their value. To compel the destruction and sale of these national treasures and antiquities would not bring a realistic solution to India's financial difficulties and would create a lasting resentment among the masses of the Indian people which would seriously affect the good will we are striving to foster.

Fourteenth. Jute and burlap: India is a major source of jute and burlap for the United States—almost 80 percent coming from India in 1950. The jute industry is also a major source of foreign-exchange earnings for India. India imposes an export duty on jute products. Burlap prices are now high and it is being said by some that this is the result of the Indian export duty. This is not true.

The underlying cause of the present high price in the United States is the fact that the demand here has outstripped the supply. While United States demand for burlap has risen since the Korean war, the supply decreased because of the Indo-Pakistan trade impasse. The supply problem should be alleviated by the new Indo-Pakistan trade agreement of February 25, which provides that Pakistan will supply India with 1,000,000 bales of raw jute before June 30 of this year and an additional 2,500,000 bales in the succeeding 12 months.

The direct cause of the present high price of jute goods in the United States is the action of the United States market alone. Statistics given in United States burlap publications show that the high price in the United States bears no relationship to the Indian export price, including the export tax. The spot market in the United States just before the outbreak of hostilities in Korea was about 16 cents per yard for 40-inch 10-ounce burlap. By late October this rose to about 31 cents and by March 10, 1951, it more than doubled to about 34 cents. Meanwhile, the landed price in New York, including India's export tax, remained constant at a fraction less than 16 cents until late October. In the latter parts of October and November, India twice raised its export tax in the hope of eliminating illegal transactions by narrowing the gap between India's export ceiling price and the market sales price. As a result of these increases in export tax the landed cost in New York rose to less than 23 cents. As of March 10, 1951, the American mark-up of spot market price over landed cost was still approximately 12 cents—or about 50 percent of the landed cost, in contrast with the pre-Korean mark-up of about one-half cent or about 3 percent of the landed cost.

India removed controls on exported jute prices on March 12. In what is now a free market it is to be expected that Indian exporters will raise their asking price to a level in line with the American spot market price.

It is clear from these facts that the very high price of burlap to the American farmers and other consumers is a result of market forces in the United States and does not result from the Indian export tax.

Fifteenth. Effects of the Indo-Pakistan trade impasse: It has been said that the Indian food shortage and India's inability to pay for its full import need of 6,000,000 tons of food grains is a consequence of the former trade impasse between India and Pakistan. This is not true.

Allegations have been made that the food shortage resulted from, first, failure of India to buy wheat which was available in Pakistan in 1950, and, second, to the diversion of land from food grains to jute and cotton. As to the first point: In early 1950, India's imports were based upon estimated requirements to keep the rationing system functioning properly. Had India then bought the Pakistan wheat, it would have correspondingly reduced its purchases from other sources. During the course of the year Pakistan sold its grain elsewhere. By the time the natural catastrophes made it evident that more grain was needed, the Pakistan grain was not available.

As to the second point: India increased its jute acreage only some 150,000 acres and its cotton acreage by about 1,200,000 acres in 1950. Not all of this increased acreage was at the expense of food grains, and the total decrease of food-grain production resulting from this diversion probably did not exceed 175,000 tons. The foreign exchange value of these cash crops made it possible to buy grain abroad equivalent to all that could have been produced on this land—and more too.

India's financial difficulties have been attributed to the almost complete stoppage of legal trade with Pakistan during 1950. There is no questioning the fact that both countries suffered from this trade impasse. Had normal trade occurred, the two countries would have been in a better general economic position as 1951 began. However, it is highly doubtful that India would have had larger foreign exchange resources available to buy food grain as it normally runs a deficit in its trade account with Pakistan.

In any case, India and Pakistan signed comprehensive trade agreement on February 25, 1951, and the reestablishment of normal trade patterns can be expected. Under the terms of the agreement, India is to receive 325,000 tons of food grain from Pakistan in 1951. This grain will be included in the Indian purchase program of 4,000,000 tons. It will not reduce India's need for the 2,000,000 tons requested.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. MULTER (at the request of Mr. ROONEY) from April 2 through April 6, inclusive, on account of official business.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and

include an article appearing in *Il Progresso Italo-Americano*.

Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on three subjects.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include newspaper editorials.

Mr. MAGEE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article from the *St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press*.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a statement by Hon. Homer B. Ketchum, national legislative director of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. BURDICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. GRAHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include the returns on a questionnaire he recently circulated to the householders in his district.

Mr. VELDE (at the request of Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin) was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mr. MORANO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article from the *Greenwich Times*, Greenwich, Conn.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in each to include additional matter.

Mr. VAN PELT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in each to include additional matter.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances, in each to include additional matter.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article.

Mr. PERKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

#### SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. J. Res. 40. Joint resolution to extend the time for the filing of certain claims under the War Claims Act of 1948.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. STANLEY, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following dates present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On March 22, 1951:

H. R. 609. A bill for the relief of Carroll L. Vickers;

H. R. 2339. A bill to clarify the immigration status of certain aliens; and

H. J. Res. 173. Joint resolution to amend and extend the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, as amended.

On March 24, 1951:

H. J. Res. 207. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1951, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 3, 1951, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

325. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the report of the Secretary of Defense, together with the reports of the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, for the 6 months from July 1 to December 31, 1950, pursuant to section 202 (d) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

326. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting copies of the report on the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., and the program for the purchase and sale of tin metal in the United States, pursuant to Public Law 125, Eightieth Congress; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

327. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled, "A bill to remove the limitation on the numerical strength of the White House Police force"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

328. A letter from the president, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled, "A bill to amend the act entitled 'an act to control the manufacture, transportation, possession, and sale of alcoholic beverages in the District of Columbia,' approved January 24, 1934, as amended"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

329. A letter from the chief scout executive, Boy Scouts of America, transmitting the Forty-first Annual Report of the Boy Scouts of America for the year 1950, pursuant to the act of June 15, 1916, entitled "An act to incorporate the Boy Scouts of America, and for other purposes" (H. Doc. No. 97); to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

330. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting audit report of Government Services, Inc., for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1950, pursuant to a request of the Board of Trustees, Government Services, Inc.; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

331. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting the audit report on the Inland Waterways Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950, pursuant to the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U. S. C. 841) (H. Doc. No. 98); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and ordered to be printed.

332. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, and by the Municipal Council of St. Croix, pursuant to section 16 of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of

the United States approved June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

333. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting copies of orders of the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the act of Congress approved July 1, 1948 (Public Law 863), amending subsection (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C. 155 (c)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

334. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting copies of the orders of the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service granting the application for permanent residence filed by the subjects of such orders, pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

335. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases where the ninth proviso to section 3 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (8 U. S. C. 136), was exercised in behalf of such aliens, pursuant to section 6 (b) of the act of October 16, 1918, as amended by section 22 of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (Public Law 831, 81st Cong.); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

336. A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled, "A bill to amend certain laws relating to the submission of postmasters' accounts under oath, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

337. A letter from the Chairman, United States Tariff Commission, transmitting a copy of the Third Annual Report on the Operation of the Trade Agreements Program, pursuant to Executive Order 10082; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

338. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1951 in the amount of \$21,500 for the legislative branch (H. Doc. No. 99); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

339. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the Fourteenth Quarterly Report by the Secretary of Commerce on Export Control, pursuant to the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

340. A letter from the Secretary, Philippine War Damage Commission, transmitting the Final and Ninth Semiannual Report of the United States Philippine War Damage Commission, pursuant to the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

341. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled, "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to compromise, adjust, or cancel certain debts of individual Indians and Indian tribal organizations, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

342. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting a report that under Executive Order 9942, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is producing and selling synthetic rubber, pursuant to section 9 (a) of the Rubber Act of 1948 (Public Law 469, 80th Cong.), as extended and amended by Public Law 575, Eighty-first Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

343. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed revisions in budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952 involving a decrease in the amount of \$5,317,000 for the Department of Commerce, in the form of amendments to the budget for said fiscal year (H. Doc. No. 100);



to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

344. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed provisions pertaining to the fiscal year 1952 for the Panama Canal, in the form of an amendment to the budget for said fiscal year (H. Doc. No. 101); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

345. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1951 in the amount of \$51,300,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission (H. Doc. No. 102); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

346. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1952 in the amount of \$151,000 for the United States Soldiers' Home, in the form of an amendment to the budget for said fiscal year (H. Doc. No. 103); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

347. A letter from the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, transmitting a stipulation signed by the attorneys for the contestant and the contestee in the contested election case of W. Kingsland Macy against Ernest Greenwood for a seat in the Eighty-second Congress from the First Congressional District of the State of New York (H. Doc. No. 104); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 3196. A bill to amend section 153 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code; without amendment (Rept. No. 284). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DOUGHTON: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 3336. A bill to suspend certain import taxes on copper; without amendment (Rept. No. 285). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 3453. A bill to provide for the common defense and security of the United States and to permit the more effective utilization of manpower resources of the United States by authorizing universal military training and service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 3454. A bill granting to physically handicapped individuals a special deduction, for income-tax purposes, of \$600; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3455. A bill to amend section 4202 of title 18, United States Code, relating to parole of Federal prisoners; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COUDERT:

H. R. 3456. A bill to permit the postponement of income tax with respect to a portion of earned net income paid to a restricted retirement fund; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. R. 3457. A bill to supplement the Federal Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, to authorize regular appropriations for the construction of rural local roads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MCCORMACK:

H. R. 3458. A bill to provide for the granting of financial aid to Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 3459. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts (by request):

H. R. 3460. A bill to encourage employment of veterans with pensionable or compensable service-connected disabilities through Federal reimbursement to any employer, insurer, or fund, of amounts of workmen's compensation paid on account of disability or death arising out of such employment; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H. R. 3461. A bill to provide a method for the advancement of certain substitute rural carriers in the postal field service to the position of regular rural carrier; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. R. 3462. A bill to authorize the delivery of sewerage from communities in Virginia into the sewerage system of the District of Columbia and the treatment of such sewerage in the District of Columbia sewerage treatment plant, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 3463. A bill to authorize the transfer of certain naval vessels; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 3464. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain naval installations and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BURNSIDE:

H. R. 3465. A bill to readjust size and weight limitations on fourth-class (parcel post) mail; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 3466. A bill to amend the Social Security Act, as amended, by increasing the amount of wages and net earnings from self-employment permitted without suspension of benefit payments under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LATHAM:

H. R. 3467. A bill to provide aviation education for certain students in senior high schools; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 3468. A bill to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to extend coverage to certain persons engaged in civil defense; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SMITH of Mississippi:

H. R. 3469. A bill to require that a more adequate statement of the ingredients in certain insecticides and other economic poisons be contained on the labels thereof; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 3470. A bill authorizing the procurement of land for the Federal Civil Defense Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HILLINGS:

H. J. Res. 219. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the World Trans-

portation Fair, to be held at Arcadia in Los Angeles County, Calif., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Mississippi:

H. Con. Res. 86. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the meetings of the United Nations Assembly and similar world organizations of which the United States is a member, should be opened with prayer; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SHEEHAN:

H. Con. Res. 87. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should request General of the Army Douglas A. MacArthur to return to the United States and to report on the Korean situation at a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. GOODWIN: Memorial of Massachusetts Legislature for Members of Congress from Massachusetts to reduce to 63 years the age for eligibility for old-age assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREENWOOD: Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 55, adopted by the New York State Legislature, memorializing Congress and the Secretary of Agriculture to continue without change the present agreement in regard to the joint regulation of the New York milk marketing area; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HOLMES: Memorial of State of Washington, House of Representatives, house joint memorial No. 2, urging favorable legislative action to provide for statehood for Territories of Alaska and Hawaii; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of State of Washington, House of Representatives, house joint memorial No. 8, urging extension of time for period of at least 2 years in which Indian tribes may file claims before the Indian Claims Commission; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts, advocating that the eligibility age for old-age assistance be reduced to 63 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts, urging enactment of legislation to curb war profiteering; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to the immigration of Basque sheepherders pursuant to Public Law 587 of the Eighty-first Congress, and to appropriate funds for national civil defense; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to requesting the Congress to reject H. R. 2982, relating to second-class mailing matter; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to the reactivation of the Defense Highway Act of 1941; to the Committee on Public Works.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, relative to appropriations for the Albeni Falls project; and to regulate and control the taking of salmon commercially from the Columbia River; and to expedite the flow of Federal moneys to the small mine owners and operators in the State of Idaho; to the Committee on Public Works.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, relative to taxes on incomes,

inheritances, and gifts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, relative to ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the terms of office of the President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, relative to urging the Congress of the United States to distribute tax burdens more equitably; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States urging enactment of legislation to curb war profiteering; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, relative to the Indians of the State of Montana, relating to all existing Federal laws which discriminate against such Indians, etc.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to provide sufficient funds to carry on an effective program in the 1952 fiscal year to combat the threat of the halogeton weed to the West's livestock industry; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, relating to old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, requesting recognition of United States Highway No. 85 as a defense highway and officially declare it to be Pan-American Central Highway; to the Committee on Public Works.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, relative to requesting enactment of legislation to extend the time within which Indian tribes may file claims before the Indian Claims Commission for a period of at least 2 years from August 13, 1951; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to take such action as is necessary to provide for statehood for the present Territory of Alaska and the present Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, relative to requesting the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to effectuate the development of the proposed Mississippi River Parkway; to the Committee on Public Works.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, relative to requesting the Congress of the United States to enact legislation providing for segregation, care, maintenance, and treatment of persons afflicted with Hansen's disease; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, relative to residents of the Territory of Hawaii serving in the Armed Forces and exempting them from all Federal taxes becoming due while in the service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADDONIZIO:

H. R. 3471. A bill for the relief of Severio Tavella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3472. A bill to recognize the public service of, and extend certain benefits to,

Oscar Bitchman; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CHELF:

H. R. 3473. A bill for the relief of Valentina Askold; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

H. R. 3474. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Yuen Shee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCARTHY:

H. R. 3475. A bill for the relief of George Lahood;

H. R. 3476. A bill for the relief of Anastazia Bolek; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 3477. A bill for the relief of David Mordka Borenstajn, Itta Borenstajn nee Schipper, and Fella Borenstajn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'TOOLE:

H. R. 3478. A bill for the relief of Avelino Rodriguez Pego; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3479. A bill for the relief of Alfredo M. Gerardo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

167. By Mr. GOODWIN: Resolution of Malden (Mass.) mayor and city council opposing any proposed bill for the levying of a tax on State and municipal bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

168. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of 39 members of the congregation of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Beaver Falls, Pa., opposing the passage of a universal military training bill that does not include the recommendations of the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Training calling for limitation of the opportunities for the purchase by trainees of any alcoholic beverages, including beer, through (a) prohibiting the sale thereof to them on any military, naval, or other camp reservation, or in any post exchange, ship's store, or canteen, (b) declaring "off limits" to trainees all taverns, taprooms, and similar facilities whose principal business is selling alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on Armed Services.

169. Also, petition of 54 members of the Geneva Reformed Presbyterian Church of Beaver Falls, Pa., urging that no measure for universal military training be passed that does not include the recommendations of the President's Advisory Commission on UMT calling for limitation of the opportunities for the purchase by trainees of any alcoholic beverage, including beer, through (a) prohibiting the sale thereof to them on any military, naval, or other camp reservation, or in any post exchange, ship's store, or canteen, (b) declaring "off limits" to trainees all taverns, taprooms, and similar facilities whose principal business is selling alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on Armed Services.

170. Also, petition of 33 members of the College Hill United Presbyterian Church of Beaver Falls, Pa., that no measure for universal military training be passed that does not include the recommendations of the President's Advisory Commission on UMT calling for limitation of the opportunities for the purchase by trainees of any alcoholic beverage including beer, through (a) prohibiting the sale thereof to them on any military, naval, or other camp reservation, or in any post exchange, ship's store, or canteen, (b) declaring "off limits" to trainees all taverns, taprooms, and similar facilities whose principal business is selling alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on Armed Services.

171. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution of the Lithuanian Americans of Kenosha, Wis., reaffirming their loyalty to the principles of American democracy, pledge of

wholehearted support of the administration in its efforts to resist the Communist forces of aggression, and to achieve an international peace founded on principles of freedom and justice; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

172. Resolution of the Kenosha County Dental Society reaffirming faith in the American, voluntary way to safeguard the Nation's health and insure against the costs of illness and unequivocally oppose any form of national compulsory health insurance as a dangerous step toward complete acceptance of a planned, socialistic economy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

173. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Miss Ruth E. Sherburne, clerk, First Congregational Church, Amherst, Mass., relative to the famine which threatens thousands of the people of India; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

174. Also, petition of M. L. Meyer, secretary, Business Men's Association of the East North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa., relative to going on record in favor of a 17-percent annual pay increase for postal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

175. Also, petition of C. Yohner, secretary, VFWA, Local No. 100, Pittsburgh, Pa., relative to going on record in favor of a 17-percent annual pay increase for postal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

176. Also, petition of E. M. Reynolds, secretary, Allegheny Aerie No. 827 FOE, Pittsburgh, Pa., relative to going on record in favor of a 17-percent annual pay increase for postal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

177. Also, petition of R. J. Maur, secretary, Allegheny Lodge No. 339, BPOE, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., relative to going on record in favor of a 17-percent annual pay increase for postal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

178. Also, petition of James Burnham, Bombay, India, relative to the famine threatening millions in Bihar; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

179. By Mr. FORAND: Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island memorializing Congress in respect to the drastic change in the delineation of the purport of the Italian Peace Treaty, thereby removing the barrier to the size of the armed forces Italy may maintain for the later defense of Western Europe, approved March 15, 1951; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

180. Also, resolution of the City Council of the City of Providence memorializing the Members of the Congress of the United States of America from the State of Rhode Island to urge passage of such legislation as would permit the active participation of Italy in the program for defense against aggression; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## SENATE

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1951

(Legislative day of Monday, March 26, 1951)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, we thank Thee for this shrine of the Nation's faith where, facing vast human issues committed to our hands, relying on a strength and a wisdom not our own, we come humbly to confess: In God we trust. In all the perplexities of these confused days may